

What is claimed:

1. A method for inhibiting prostate cancer in a mammal, said method comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of one or more antagonists to one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of riboflavin carrier protein, folic acid binding protein, and retinol binding protein.

2. A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the one or more antagonists comprise one or more antibodies that selectively bind to one or more compounds as recited.

3. A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the one or more antagonists comprise one or more antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit translation of one or more compounds as recited.

4. A method as recited in Claim 3, wherein said antisense oligonucleotides comprise modified nucleotides that render the oligonucleotides more resistant to *in vivo* degradation by RNase than are otherwise identical oligonucleotides consisting only of unmodified nucleotides.

5. A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the one or more antagonists comprise one or more double-stranded RNA oligonucleotides that inhibit translation of one or more compounds as recited through RNA interference or post-translational gene silencing.

6. A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the one or more antagonists comprise an antagonist to riboflavin carrier protein.

7. A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the one or more antagonists comprise an antagonist to folic acid binding protein.

8. A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the one or more antagonists comprise an antagonist to retinol binding protein.

9. A method for inhibiting prostate cancer in a mammal afflicted with prostate cancer, said method comprising immunizing the mammal against one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of heterologous riboflavin carrier protein, heterologous folic acid binding protein, and heterologous retinol binding protein.

10. A method as recited in Claim 9, wherein said method comprises immunizing the mammal against heterologous riboflavin carrier protein.

11. A method as recited in Claim 9, wherein said method comprises immunizing the mammal against heterologous folic acid binding protein.

12. A method as recited in Claim 9, wherein said method comprises immunizing the mammal against heterologous retinol binding protein.

13. A method for preventing prostate cancer in a mammal that is not known to be afflicted with prostate cancer, said method comprising immunizing the mammal against one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of heterologous riboflavin carrier protein, heterologous folic acid binding protein, and heterologous retinol binding protein.

14. A method as recited in Claim 13, wherein said method comprises immunizing the mammal against heterologous riboflavin carrier protein.

15. A method as recited in Claim 13, wherein said method comprises immunizing the mammal against heterologous folic acid binding protein.

16. A method as recited in Claim 13, wherein said method comprises immunizing the mammal against heterologous retinol binding protein.

17. A method for inhibiting prostate cancer in a mammal, said method comprising administering to the mammal an immunogen in an amount and for a time sufficient to stimulate production of antibodies against the immunogen; and subsequently administering to the mammal an effective amount of a conjugate of the immunogen and a vitamin selected from the group consisting of riboflavin, folate, and retinol; wherein the vitamin component of the conjugate causes the conjugate to bind preferentially to the membranes of prostate cancer cells; and wherein the immunogen component of the conjugate causes the mammal's immune system to attack prostate cancer cells to which the vitamin component has bound.

18. A method as recited in Claim 17, wherein the vitamin is riboflavin.

19. A method as recited in Claim 17, wherein the vitamin is folate.

20. A method as recited in Claim 17, wherein the vitamin is retinol.

21. A method as recited in Claim 17, wherein the immunogen is fluorescein isothiocyanate.

22. A method for inhibiting prostate cancer in a mammal afflicted with prostate cancer, said method comprising immunizing the mammal against one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of peptide subunits of riboflavin carrier protein, peptide subunits of folic acid binding protein, and peptide subunits of retinol binding protein; wherein the peptide subunits may correspond to subunits of proteins from the same species or from a different species as that to which the mammal belongs.

23. A method for preventing prostate cancer in a mammal that is not known to be afflicted with prostate cancer, said method comprising immunizing the mammal against one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of peptide subunits of riboflavin carrier protein, peptide subunits of folic acid binding protein, and peptide subunits of retinol binding protein; wherein the peptide subunits may correspond to subunits of proteins from the same species or from a different species as that to which the mammal belongs.